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LA NACION CALLS FOR BAN ON NUCLEAR SPACECRAFT

PY072130Y Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 7 Feb 78 p 6 PY

[Editorial: "Risks of Nuclear Satellites"]

[Text] There are very few specific details about the short or long-range consequences regarding the fall of nuclear satellite on Canadian soil. The explanations and denials issued by the Soviet Union, which launched Cosmos-954, together with the contradictions between the statements made by President Carter, who tended to disparage the importance of the incident, and those of his secretary of energy, are quite alarming. All this helps create confusion and block clear knowledge of the problem surrounding the incident.

Nevertheless, whether a radioactive cloud does or does not exist over Europe, or whether it is more or less radioactive than the one which spread over Canadian territory where the satellite landed, the risk in using these devices--wnether for defense, spying or offense--is unquestionable. The risk is so far-reaching that humanity is obviously deeply concerned about it.

Because of the political background, Soviet diligence in offering a large indemnity is regarded as highly suspicious. Although this offer is appropriate, the implications of the incident far exceed that of a unique accident.

Nuclear contamination of the atmosphere, or of territory over which these small but very dangerous devices orbit, must be viewed as a blind attack on humanity. The use of such spacecraft must be prohibited, or at least subject to prior control under effective safeguard systems if they are justified for pertinent programs with peaceful scientific objectives.

Another concern that must be mentioned is the silence with which certain ecological circles have received this incident. If Cosmos-954 had been part of the U.S. fleet or had belonged to another Western power, a vast campaign of denunciation would certainly be underway. Instead, all those who protest the installation of nuclear plants which are used for peaceful purposes to spread development or alleviate the world energy crisis are now strangely silent. This proves their bias, particularly when--as in the case of Cosmos-954--it is not merely international agreements which are at stake, but international morality, threatened by a potential and unquestionably insidious risk.

V CORPS COMMANDER CALLS SURPRISE EXERCISES

PY072353Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2005 GMT 7 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 7 Feb--V Corps Commander Jose Antonio Vaquero has personally checked the degree of preparation, discipline and response of the military forces stationed in Comodoro Rivadavia (Chubut) and Rio Gallegos (Santa Cruz), where he arrived by surprise and issued a mobilization callup which within a few minutes looked real, with the mobilization of military forces and the cooperation of all the people. In his unexpected trip, which lasted almost 30 hours, General Vaquero was accompanied by members of the staff, Col Mario Horacio Torres; Lt Col Osvaldo Cordoba, assistant of the operations department; and Maj Hugo Jorge Delme, aide.

The plane which brought them from Bahia Blanca made its first stop in Comodor Rivadavia and its landing was announced only a few minutes before.

General Vaquero was welcomed at the airport by Col Humberto Jose Roman Lobaiza, deputy commander of the 9th Brigade, in the absence of Commander Gamen, who is on leave. Colonel Roman joined the group, and 30 minutes later the plane continued its flight to Rio Gallegos, on a quiet day.

Shortly after the plane landed in Rio Gallegos Airport, the group took taxis to the 24th Infantry Regiment, where they were naturally not expected. When he arrived at the station, General Vaquero issued the call for mobilization.

In a few minutes he could check the mobilization of the whole unit: Most of the forces took defense positions some 40 km from the border. The quick mobilization of hundreds of troops of the infantry, motorized, armored and artillery forces, which at present make up the ground base of operations for the defense of our sovereignty, was outstanding.

The Army Aviation Helicopter Division also carried out outstanding action as part of the military exercises. Many members of this division recalled the rush to move trucks and armament during a similar situation not long ago in Operation Independencia in Tucuman.

General Vaquero's unexpected call did not surprise the officers of the unit under the command of Col Alfredo Cesar Gomez Otero. On the contrary, once the first surprising minutes were past, quick and precise orders had them all standing by their vehicles, armed, equipped and ready for action.

Col Juan Carlos Favergiotti (ret), Santa Cruz governor, attended the exercises and praised the unit for its brilliant action. He said that these checks are basic to measure efficiency and readiness. "All the rest is a lie. The commanding officer must arrive at any time, without warning, and he must be very strict, since the efficiency of the unit depends on this."

A similar exercise was carried out later in Comodor Rivadavia. At the end of the exercises, when he was back in Bahia Blanca, General Vaquero summarized his conclusions and stated that this trip had no special meaning. "It is just my responsibility as commander of the corps to check the operational capability of the units throughout the calendar year, for the struggle against subversion and for traditional combat."

General Vaquero also announced that he will continue with his unscheduled visits in the Bahia Blanca jurisdiction, following his earlier scheduled visits. He then explained that the Argentine Army used to have a period of training to prepare the reserve and a period of rest to maintain installations and supplies before the new period of training. He added: "The philosophy has now changed: Units are active all year round, in operating condition. So, there is no rest period. Because V Corps must be in a position to act at any moment during the year, its capability must be checked."

BORDER TROOP MOVEMENT DESCRIBED AS 'ROUTINE'

PY080156Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2305 GMT 7 Feb 78 PY

[Excerpt] San Juan, 7 Feb--The troop movements in border areas are only those which are routine and necessary, in accordance with the normal activities of the army before the beginning of the military year.

This statement was made at a press conference in San Juan by Col Julio Alberto Munoz, deputy commander of the 8th Mountain Infantry Brigade, who is visiting the province after his recent appointment.

Col Munoz came to Government House with Col Omar Alberto Sagrista, commander of the San Juan Military Garrison, to greet Capt Alberto Vicente Lombardi, head of the provincial executive branch.

BALBIN URGED TO MAKE UCR 'INSTRUMENT OF TRUTH'

PY081248Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0254 GMT 8 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Feb--A retired nationalist navy officer today urged Ricardo Balbin, head of the Argentine Radical Civic Union, to seek a process of "party purification." Capt Aldo Molinari, who was on active duty during President Pedro Aramburu's military government (1956-57), stated in a letter to Balbin that it is not enough to point out the errors, to accuse or to punish those responsible for the serious damage caused to Argentine institutions, but to do something else: "Serious, worthy, courageous and, if necessary, heroic decisions must be made."

He said he wants the Radical Party, one of the most important political forces in Argentina, to take the place it deserves "to save the nation through an educational project which may allow a return to the truth, and to pull it out of so many years of neglect and criminal attacks; this is a task which he said he considers to be compatible with the current political recess which has been implemented here. [quotes as received]

Molinari stated that despite the prohibition of party activity, the Argentine political parties should not wait for electoral [word indistinct] or deny their contribution to the effort needed to achieve the restoration of the republic.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--The Argentine Government approved the appointment of Manuel de Guzman Polanco as new Ecuadorean ambassador to Argentina. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Feb 78 PY] The Government of Gabon has accepted the appointment of Norberto P.A. Auge as new Argentine ambassador. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 6 Feb 78 p 4 PY] The government of Haiti has approved the appointment of Jorge Alberto Giraldes as Argentine ambassador to that country. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2201 GMT 18 Jan 78 PY] Through Decree No 121 the executive branch has appointed Ricardo Pillado Salas as Argentina ambassador to the government of Liberia. Ambassador Pillado Salas holds concurrent duties in the Ivory Coast. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1311 GMT 26 Jan 78 PY] The government has accepted the appointment of Telesphore Yaguibou as new Upper Voltan ambassador to Argentina. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Feb 78 p 3 PY]

CHILEAN OFFICIALS REQUIRED TO HAVE VISAS

PY071701Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1530 GMT 7 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 7 Feb--The press reported today that the Bolivian Government has decided to demand that all Chilean officials going to Bolivia have visas, a measure which has caused surprise in official circles in Santiago. The visa requirement, in force since 3 days ago, has led to problems at the border, since many Chileans had to desist from going to Bolivia.

PEREDA WINS SUPPORT OF CENTER-RIGHT ALLIANCE

PY071557Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1455 GMT 7 Feb 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 7 Feb--The morning paper HOY reported here today that an alliance of center-right parties supports the government-sponsored candidacy of Gen Juan Pereda. The newspaper reported on its front page that sectors of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR], the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], the Unity Committee [CUN], the Barrientist Party [PR] and the Social Christian Party [PSC] support Pereda's candidacy in the coming 9 July election, the first to be held in Bolivia since 1966.

PIR CALLS FOR FRONTS, BACKS 1975 PROGRAM

PY072315Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 3 Feb 78 p 4 PY

[Communique issued 1 February 1978 by the collective board of the Party of the Revolutionary Left [PIR] and signed by Mario G. Rodriguez, German Vargas Martinez, and Augusto Gotrett B.]

[Excerpts] In a pluralistic society like ours, nobody should be surprised at the clash of ideas and the right to dissent. But useless violence, terrorism, coupism and irresponsible plotting must be repudiated.

We cannot deny the existence of an absurd number of political parties at this time. In addition, there is a mounting tendency toward splitting into groups which only confuse the public.

Analysis of this situaion makes it clear that no single party can gain a definite electoral advantage, much less gain power and govern under a pluralistic system. The only viable alternative is to create electoral fronts or alliances offering the country a common program, with a basic plan of government, on the basis of which the people can sovereignly elect their government and representatives.

If elections are not held, tensions may become acute enough to erupt into an insurrection, or coup-minded groups may unleash some reckless adventure in the hope of "fishing in troubled waters."

This would encourage the armed forces to strengthen their institutional unity and impose a strongly repressive regime, without restraint, which would seriously damage democracy. It is the nation's responsibility to place itself on a temporary footing en route to a future civilian government.

The next constitutional military-civilian government must guarantee institutional stability with a firmness, constancy and respect which allows implementation and realization of projects which are in accordance with the Bolivian revolution. The short term in office of President Barrientos--the general of the people--is part of Bolivian history. That was a period of positive reconciliation with civilian democratic forces, with strong popular support, aimed at freeing the country from its international dependency.

On 31 January 1975, the PIR published a two-page plan for immediate and long-range government, which we again submit to the consideration of the country and political parties which may like to discuss it as a minimum government plan, capable of setting the course of a progressive and patriotic regime.

This is our response to the call made by President Hugo Banzer.

FSB'S GUTIERREZ EYING ALLIANCE WITH MNR

PY0319400Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 Jan 78 p 3 PY

[Excerpt] Mario Gutierrez, chief of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], believes that it is possible to form an alliance between his party and the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] "to guarantee a constitutional order of freedom, justice, popular participation and respect for human rights."

Gutierrez stated this to Santa Cruz journalists and made it known yesterday in La Paz through the FSB party leadership. He said that the FSB believes in large alliances, in homogeneous political fronts having similar objectives and similar government action programs.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITICAL FACTION--Leonor Vargas de Guzman, national board representative of the Revolutionary Workers Party, Trotskyite-Posadista [not further identified], Fourth International, appealed to all political and labor organizations to structure a wide political front similar to the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia [FSTMB]. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 Jan 78 p 4 PY]

YPFB GAS PRODUCTION--Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] reports that it will be producing 837 tons of liquified gas per day before the end of the year. Current production is 234 tons. [Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Feb 78 PY]

ECONOMICS SEEN BEHIND U.S. NUCLEAR PRESSURES

PY081223Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Feb 78 p 4 PY

[By Laura Fonseca]

[Text] Brasilia--The great rivalry which characterizes the world's nuclear industries and the relative lead gained by French and German companies in the sale of reactors since 1974 over U.S. companies, which until then had been "masters of the market," are the economic reasons behind U.S. pressure regarding the Brazil-FRG nuclear agreement. This is more rational than the political arguments of nuclear nonproliferation put forth by the Carter Administration.

This interpretation is becoming more common in Brasilia's diplomatic circles, where the agreement has been lengthily discussed in view of the two very important events in Brazilian foreign politics scheduled for March--Geisel's visit to the FRG and Carter's visit to Brazil. The principal subject to be discussed during both visits will undoubtedly be the agreement, which the Germans consider only a "transaction," and which the United States considers a threat of holocaust.

German businessmen have experienced several cases of disloyal interference and competition by U.S. firms trying to steal away nuclear reactor contracts from Kraftwerk Union. In 1973, this German firm was in an advanced stage of negotiation with Yugoslavia to supply a nuclear reactor when, suddenly, the Belgrade Government decided to switch to Westinghouse. The German press revealed that the Export-Import Bank had offered to finance the project with interest rate 2 percent lower than the one in the German offer.

A similar case occurred in Spain in the same year. This time it was revealed that U.S. firms were warning that the United States would not supply the nuclear reactors with enriched uranium if they were bought from the FRG. These incidents encouraged the FRG to plan national uranium enrichment plants parallel with its activities in URENCO--a tripartite organization formed by the Netherlands, Great Britain and the FRG, and designed to supply needs of the three countries.

With regard to the Brazil-FRG agreement, there are firm indications that U.S. companies were competing for the transaction. The Bechtel Corporation had offered an enrichment plan with gas diffusion technology as a way to gurantee the nuclear package for U.S. companies. Since the Bechtel offer coincided with the final negotiations between the Brazilian Government and the FRG, the dual policy followed by Washington became very clear. On the uranium enrichment and reprocessing in the agreement with Brazil. On the other hand, it allowed a U.S. firm to make similar proposals to Brazil.

Finally, the Brazilian Government opted for the German offer because it considered it to be more advantageous. The United States immediately began to accuse the FRG of violating the nonproliferation treaty which it signed in 1969. The FRG answered that that treaty demands that its members require safeguards approved by the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] when transferring technology or radiocative material to other countries--a clause which is present in the agreement with Brazil. In addition to this, technology itself was subject to safeguards for the first time. This means that if the country decides to reproduce by its own means a plant or nuclear reactor of the type sold by the FRG, it will be forced to place them under IAEA safeguards too. This impedes Brazil from following India's example. By separately duplicating the technology bought from Canada. India was able to build an atomic bomb.

The FRG's forceful defense with regard to the security aspects specifically mentioned in the Nonproliferation Treaty, in contradiction to the U.S. policy of involving ethical and moral concepts in its support of the treaty, shows the difference in points of view very clearly. The German Government argues that, in terms of nuclear nonproliferation, it is not a question of discussing whether a country like Brazil should have nuclear technology, but rather when it will have it. The nuclear industry is a simple question of resources combined with experience or research. If a relatively developed country is denied the possibility of buying the technology from a more advanced nation, it can research and develop its own program completely free of safeguards. In addition to this, what guarantees that if the FRG refuses to sell sensitive technology to Brazil, another country will not decide to do so and furnish the reactors necessary for [illegible] program's development? The nuclear industry is an oligopoly in development, and the investments necessary for its establishment make it necessary for its export policy to be successful quickly.

Until 1974, U.S. companies built 70 percent of the world's reactors and had been guaranteed two-thirds of those ordered for the future at the time. But by 1975, European companies had already gained half of the orders, and even more in 1976. With this state of affairs, the Brazil-FRG nuclear agreement turned into an important event, because it was the first package to be carried out with a non-U.S. firm.

Diplomatic observers believe that the losses suffered by U.S. firms in the export of reactors were the main reason for U.S. Government pressure on the FRG to forget the agreement with Brazil, or at least to withdraw some aspects which were more seductive to the eyes of future clients. Instead of a foreign policy objective, it is a domestic need of the country. Also the FRG's own domestic interests are what lead the country to so firmly resit Carter's demands: Kraftwerk Union and its many subsidiary companies need to insure essential nuclear orders to maintain workers' jobs and shareholders' dividends, as well as the country's economic health, which is largely dependent on the nuclear industry.

NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES NUCLEAR SUPPLY

PY041717Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 3 Feb 78 p 13 PY

[Text] Netherlands Ambassador to Brazil Baron Gerhard Wolter Bentinck declared yesterday that his country is not intent on forcing Brazil to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) ("the NPT does not mention this question and its nonratification is not reason to impede the supply of enriched uranium by URENCO"), but only on "adopting safeguards more effective than those in the treaty."

Commenting in Salvador, Bahia, on the Netherlands parliament decision taken last Wednesday to supply enriched uranium to Brazil under some conditions, the ambassador said the decision was taken in response "to the opinion of public and political circles in the Netherlands that the sale of nuclear fuel should be protected by stronger safeguards."

Although he did not want to reveal the kind of safeguards to be required, the ambassador believes the three countries which own URENCO (the Netherlands, the FRG and Great Britain) may reach an agreement with Brazil on "a different system for plutonium storage than provided for by International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The determining factor in that new system would be "the need to provide for new ways of storage, which is not yet adequately regulated."

Bentinck did not want to comment on Brazil's refusal to give URENCO guarantees which would affect the nation's interest, on the ground that he did not know what Itamaraty had said in Brasilia because he had been in Salvador since last Wednesday. He did not believe, however, that major difficulties would come up in the future.

The ambassador denied that the Netherlands parliament decision reflects the resumption of pressure against the Brazilian-German nuclear agreement. He believes that all countries involved are seeking "a solution suitable to the whole world, a system which could be applied to all those who want to either buy or sell enriched uranium."

Ambassador Bentinck said that there was "exaggeration" in statements to the effect that the Netherlands Government had its stability jeopardized because of the debate over the supply of uranium to Brazil. He stated that "the question is complicated, because in Europe--particularly in the Low Countries--public opinion is strongly conscious of ecological problems."

The ambassador added: "The Almelo plant in the eastern part of the Netherlands will be expanded to produce more for export, and many people are afraid of the risk of possible accidents," but the expansion will be carried out as approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

Bentinck denied that the Netherlands partners in URENCO--Germany and Great Britain--impatient over the delay in bringing the uranium supply question to a vote, had applied pressure. Since there was no pressure, he said, he had nothing to reveal. Finally, he said that since the first shipment is to be made in 1981, there will be enough time to reach an agreement.

BRASPETRO DROPS IRAN OIL EXPLORATION

FY070156Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Feb 78 p 31 PY

[Text] BRASPETRO has definitely decided to abandon oil exploration in Iran because it has not been possible to overcome through negotiations the Iranian Government's demand that tax on the company's net income from oil deposits in the Hormuz Strait be increased from 55 to 85 percent.

This report is from Geonisio de Carvalho Barroso, vice president of the PETROBRAS subsidiary for foreign operations. PETROBRAS discovered gas and oil condensate in the second well drilled in the Hormuz Strait on Iran's continental shelf. It did not continue with the work because of the change in Iran's tax law, which had not been foreseen in the contract.

Since April, 1973, BRASPETRO has been associated with the U S. firm Mobil Oil through a half-share of its 50 percent participation in the Hormuz Petroleum Company (HOPECO)--a company formed in July, 1971, with the state company National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC).

The association was designed to bring together technical and financial efforts to search for oil in the Hormuz Strait area for a period of 6 months for exploration and 20 years, renewable for another 10 years, for commercial production of any deposits discovered. Under the contract signed at the time, NIOC would be responsible for 50 percent of investments during development and production. BRASPETRO and Mobil would each be responsible for 25 percent of investments.

One-third of the Hormuz Strait area was subject to seismic studies, which detected four layers with conditions favorable to oil prospecting and production. Test well HD-1, considered to be noncommercial, was finished in August, 1973. At the beginning of 1976, BRASPETRO and Mobil decided to suspend the drilling of test well HA-1 when a depth of 4,636 meters was reached. That second test well revealed many areas containing hydrocarbons after a depth of 4,290 meters. The consortium considered the area to be of proven oil potential.

According to Barroso, the situation in Iraq is different. There, BRASPETRO is completing its third extension well in the (Majnoon) field, which should confirm the characteristics of the two previously drilled wells in the same area, each capable of producing 20,000 barrels of oil daily.

Barroso reiterated that the field has exploitable oil deposits of about 2 billion barrels, placing it among the "gigantic" fields. Infrastructural projects are now being carried out in the oil discovery area to insure an outlet for future production. Initial production is estimated at 350,000 barrels daily, with part of this belonging to BRASPETRO.

BRASPETRO works in Iraq as an operator for the Iraq National Oil Company (INOC), a state firm. It signed a service contract with INOC in 1972 for oil exploration in three areas. The total duration of the contract is 24 months, including 7 months of exploratory work.

PETROLEUM: IMPORTS REPORTED LOWER FOR 1977

PY022323Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1749 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 2 Feb--Brazilian petroleum imports last year were lower than they were in 1976, the state enterprise PETROBRAS announced here today. The 1977 i ports were valued at $3.66 billion, according to a PETROBRAS spokesman who added that the average price per barrel was $12.50.

BRIEFS

OIL WELLS--Brasilia--Mines and Energy Minister Shigeaki Ueki has expressed his optimism over the oil yielded by well Ceara 19,which is located on the continental shelf of Ceara State. He also reports that the RS-2 drilling rig has started drilling 250 km northeast of the Port of Rio Grande, in Rio Grande do Sul State. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Feb 78 p 21 PY]

SUGAR SOLD TO CHINA--Brasilia, 3 Feb--This week Brazil sold 33,000 tons of refined sugar to China [presumably the PRC] at $232 a ton FOB, making a total of $7.6 million, the Brazilian Sugar and Alcohol Institute reported. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Feb 78 PY]

CZECHOSLOVAK MACHINERY IMPORTED--The northeast textile industry will modernize its technology by importing "jet" weaving machinery from Czechoslovakia, while exporting cotton fibers to that country. [Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 7 Feb 78 PY]

AIRCRAFT CARRIER COMMANDER--At a ceremony today presided over by Fleet Commander Rear Adm Fernando Ernesto Carneiro Ribeiro, Navy Capt Jose Paulo Machado Chagas became commander of the aircraft carrier "Minas Gerais." [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Feb 78 PY]

GOVERNMENT DENIES RUMORS IT WILL NOT NAME U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY080206Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0050 GMT 7 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, 7 Feb--Rumor of an alleged decision by the Chilean Government to refrain from designating a new ambassador in Washington to replace the retiring Jorge Cauas was denied tonight by Chilean Foreign Ministry sources. Consulted by AFP, a spokesman said that reports to that effect "are not in accordance with present Chilean diplomatic policy." At the same time, the source denied all basis for the rumor, indicating that the government decision to name an ambassador to the White House will be disclosed at the appropriate time.

The rumor emerged today after the Chilean Foreign Ministry officially announced the voluntary resignation of Ambassador Jorge Cauas. The communique said that the diplomat resigned for "personal reasons" and that he would leave the post on 31 March. Jorge Cauas, former Finance Minister, took over the post of ambassador in Washington in February 1977.

Details on Outgoing Ambassador

PY071736Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 7 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Chilean Ambassador Jorge Cauas has resigned his post and the resignation has been accepted by President Augusto Pinochet. The resignation of the Chilean ambassador to the United States, which was rumored in Santiago about 2 weeks ago and which was confirmed today, will be effective 31 March. The Foreign Ministry issued a communique today in which it states: The Chilean ambassador to the United States, Jorge Cauas Lamas, has submitted his resignation to the president, giving private reasons. The communique adds that Cauas had submitted this resignation during President Pinochet's visit to Washington in September 1977. The communique states that this resignation will be effective 31 March 1978.

(Tomas Amenabar) will be the Chilean charge d'affaires to the United States while a new Chilean ambassador is appointed.

Cauas assumed his duties as ambassador on 17 February 1977, replacing Manuel Trucco, who was appointed Chilean ambassador to international organizations. Cauas is the third Chilean ambassador appointed to the United States [by the military government after 1973]. The first one was Walter Heitmann.

It is believed that Cauas will return to private life. Before his appointment to the United States, Jorge Cauas was finance minister for more than 1 year and he is noted as the leading promoter of the so-called Chilean economic take-off.

BRIEFS

FUTURE EXCHANGE RATES--Finance Minister Sergio de Castro announced last night that the government has decided to fix a scale for dollar prices. The minister announced that dollar prices will rise 2.5 percent monthly during February, March and April; 2 percent in May; 1.5 percent in June and July; 1 percent in August and September; and 0.5 percent during October, November and December. [Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 4 Feb 78 PY]

NEW PARTY VOICES OBJECTIONS TO DURAN BALLEN NOMINATION

PA071930Y Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 2 Feb 78 p 9 PA

[Text] Quito--A new political party named Popular Coalition [Coalicion Popular] says Sixto Duran Ballen is the official candidate.

Oswaldo Hurtado, president of Christian Democracy, says that the victory of the official candidate, who has already been nominated, would mean that power would remain in the hands of the inefficient and that the only change would be from one Duran to another, that is to say, from Gen Guillermo Duran to Sixto Duran.

For his part, Progressive Conservative Party President Julio Cesar Trujillo said the Ecuadorean people do not want to be passed over by the dictatorship and the oligarchy, which is what the official candidate, an expert in multimillion construction projects, is trying to do to hide poverty and exploitation.

A rally was held at a Quito Theater to extend support for the Popular Coalition members who were held under arrest for 15 days on charges of propagandizing on the day of the referendum.

Wilson Suarez, representative of the Popular Liberation Movement [Movimiento de Liberacion Popular], said at the rally that his party was joining the new Popular Coalition Party.

Oswaldo Hurtado of the Christian Democrats also spoke, saying that the lesson in civics given by the people in the last referendum means they are fed up with an inefficient dictatorship, administrative corruption, and sacrifices resulting from mistaken economic policies. Now, he added, the people have to stop official candidates in the same way that they cast null votes in the referendum. A victory by the official candidate would mean that the same inefficient people would stay in power. Implementing the same mistaken policies. Instead of a radical change of government there would only be a change from one Duran to another.

Julio Cesar Trujillo, the present Popular Coalition director, said the new party is not struggling for men or candidacies, but for common ideals embodied in a revolutionary platform, which is a different choice and provides an alternative for the people who do not want to be passed over by the dictatorship and the oligarchy.

JUDGE ORDERS RELEASE OF TWO DETAINEES

PY0800013Y Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Feb 78 p 20 PY

[Text] Judge Carlos Baez Rhenfeldt ordered the release this morning of two more union leaders who were being prosecuted for alleged violation of the state security law. The resolution ordered the release of Rodolfo Efren Romero Garcete and Florencio Riveros Vazquez. The two leaders testified yesterday beginning at 1600.

Efren Romero told the judge that he lives in Buenos Aires and that the meeting which was to be held in Ypacarai "was for discussion of union and cooperative matters and was not of a political nature." He said: "Out of conviction, I reject any kind of terrorism, whatever its nature."

The judge asked: What was the main agenda of the meeting? The defendant answered: "Mainly organization, cooperative matters and social aid."

The defendant was also asked, among other things:

What is the objective of the Latin American Peasant Federation [FCL]?

Efren Romero said that "it is concerned with the union and cooperative organization of peasant workers through the UN Food and Agriculture World Workers Federation, the Institute for the Integration of Latin America and FAO."

The defendant was also asked: "Do you belong to any union organization in Argentina?"

The defendant answered: "I am director of the Southern International Institute for Studies and Social Training [Instituto Internacional de Estudios y Capacitacion Social del Sur] with headquarters in Argentina."

With regard to the meeting which was to be held in the religious school in Ypacarai, the defendant said that "high ranking officials of the Paraguayan church such as Dionisio Gauto, Jorge Livieres Banks and Angel Acha Duarte, among others, were aware of the meeting."

The defendant, after making other statements, asked for his release.

A short time later Judge Carlos Baez Rhenfeldt signed the order of release. It should also be mentioned that Florencio Riveros Vazquez also told the judge that only union matters were going to be discussed during the meeting.

Emigdio Colman Nunez and Victoriano Centurion Ramoa, who are being held in Tacumbu Prison, will testify this afternoon.

PERU PROPOSES INFORMATION EXCHANGE AGREEMENT TO ECUADOR

PA071813Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2526 GMT 6 Feb 78 PA

[Excerpts] Lima, 6 Feb (AFP)--Peru has proposed to Ecuador that their armed forces reach an information exchange agreement in order to prevent the repetition of border incidents, said Jose de la Puente, Peruvian foreign relations minister, in an article published today here by OIGA 78, a weekly magazine.

Interviewed by the magazine about a border incident between Peruvian and Ecuadorean military forces in January at the Cordillera el Condor, northeast of Lima, De la Puente said that Ecuador has assumed a positive attitude toward finding a solution to the problem.

Peruvian and Ecuadorean military chiefs met after the border incident and agreed to take the necessary measures to prevent similar situations. Asked by OIGA 78 about those measures, De la Puente said, your question "shows a concern I fully share with you, not just because such incidents could happen again and are foreseeable along any border," but because "I believe we must have the right conditions for bilateral talks to continue." For this reason, he pointed out, Peru has proposed to Ecuador a cooperation and information exchange agreement between the two countries' armed forces.

De la Puente added that in the last decade "Peruvian-Ecuadorean relations showed a significant improvement," through joint border programs, official visits, by sharing similar positions at international meetings and by the role their countries have played as pillars of Andean integration.

Further on he said that relations with Ecuador are just right to prevent border incidents such as those which occurred at the Cordillera el Condor, but of course, in accordance with the Rio de Janeiro protocol.

"A truly fruitful dialog will be possible only if Ecuador assumes a realistic and constructive attitude and takes into consideration the need to promote such concrete results as those obtained through the joint border program", De la Puente pointed out.

After mentioning the two countries' capability of reaching an understanding, De la Puente admitted to OIGA 78 that something to worry about was the possibility that incidents such as those which occurred on the border could encourage an arms race. "I also wish to reiterate that we are living up to our commitment agreed upon in the declaration of Ayacucho in 1974; that is, to cut down on military expenditures and to use those funds for development programs in our countries," De la Puente added. "I feel that the Andean countries have a special responsibility in this respect, and Peru is willing to assume it together with other governments, because it cannot assume unilateral positions in this respect," De la Puente concluded.

YOUTH MOVEMENT DECIDES NOT TO RUN IN ELECTIONS

PA080335Y Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Feb 78 p 7 PA

[Text] The Peruvian Youth Movement (MJP) will not participate directly in the coming constituent assembly elections. Even though the movement collected over 42,000 signatures, the decision was adopted by the MJP Central Committee after consultation with its regional coordinators. A statement issued by the MJP says that the movement will "work with all labor and political organizations to forge a solid unity, which will permit our people to win in the coming elections over forces desirous of reversing the country's political and social process."

The MJP adds that it will place its present and future organizational capabilities on a nationwide level at the service of a just cause, such as the search for a genuinely Peruvian socialism.

The MJP expresses its gratitude to the 42,143 citizens, including its own members, who signed the 1,943 lists received at the Electoral Affairs Secretariat.

It mentions that these signatures will not be signed over to other organizations.

In another section, the MJP expresses concern for the deterioration of the present situation, the shunting aside of illiterate people, the curbing of the rights of the youth (in permitting them to vote but not to be elected), the lack of a labor and political amnesty, and the adoption of measures which harm tne National Agrarian Confederation (CNA).

All this, the MJP said, was taken into consideration in the adoption of its final decision not to run in the elections.

PCP LEADER ON NEW CONSTITUTION, PARTY POLICY

PA080134Y Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Feb 78 p 7 PA

[Text] Jorge del Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party (Unidad faction), said last night that the anti-imperialist conquests and social progress made during the first phase of the revolutionary process should be incorporated into the new constitution. He also said that it is necessary for very clear premises to be drawn so as to further these conquests until the end of the anti-imperialist and antioligarchic stage, and thereby open the way to the socialist development of Peru.

Del Prado was answering questions by newsmen and political party representatives in the program, "The Public Wants To Know," over Channel 5. He said that the future constitution should include new democratic rights such as protection of job stability, the right to work, housing and health.

He revealed that his party has asked for a pluralist and sovereign foreign policy to be drawn up. Referring to the national circulation newspapers, he commented that they should be "directed and owned by the social sectors to which they have been assigned."

The communist leader also said that in the constituent assembly his party will advocate a government of social democracy, "that is to say, a state which represents the interests of the exploited and oppressed sectors, a government and state which will truly respond to the Peruvian people's needs for national independence and social progress."

Asked what the PCP thought on the future of the church and the armed forces, he stressed that "we have to respect the people's religious feelings and to support the armed forces so long as they defend the interests of the nation and the people."

Later he spoke in favor of state enterprises, calling them the most efficient for the nation's advancement. He also remarked that workers' participation in the leadership of the enterprises is indispensable, and imperialist and private firms should be replaced "with state firms that conform to the national interest."

Jorge del Prado asserted that all nations have firms owned by workers. Within this context, he added, we advocate "the gradual socialization of the means of production, beginning with basic enterprises, and then continuing to those dealing with material goods.

With respect to the strike called by the General Confederation of Workers of Peru (CGTP), which was later suspended, he disclosed that this decision was adopted unanimously by the CTGP's national council. The nationwide strike, he commented, is a very important weapon but should be used only after all other recourses are exhausted.

IRRIGATION PROJECT GETS LARGE 1978 INVESTMENT

PY0411444Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Feb 78 PY

[Summary] Chiclayo--More than 1 billion soles will be invested this year in the first stage of the coastal irrigation project. The government has already designated 855 million soles for the project, and the rest will be financed by the FRG. About 200 million soles will be spent only on the construction of irrigation ditches, one of the main tasks of the project. The FRG will contribute about 70 percent of the total investment.

BRIEFS

BIWEEKLY BECOMES DAILY PAPER--Lima, 2 Feb (LATIN)--The biweekly OPINION LIBRE will become a daily starting in March, its editor Guido Chirinos Lizares announced today. The publication will be the first privately-owned newspaper to appear in Peru since the military government expropriated all newspapers with national circulation 3 years ago. Other editors, including Alfonso Baella Tuesa of the conservative EL TIEMPO, and Francisco Igartua of the leftists OIGA, have similar plans. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1812 GMT 2 Feb 78 PA]

GAS STORAGE FACILITIES--The construction of 5 spherical tanks to store gas [word indistinct] should be complete by the second half of this year in Talara, Callao and Mollendo, with a total capacity of 90,000 barrels, broken down into 20,000 barrels for the two former sites and 50,000 barrels for Mollendo. The construction is being supervised by the Peruvian Petroleum Engineering Administration and performed by Peruvian contractors and workers--a first in Peru--although all the construction material comes from Japan. [Text] [Lima Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Feb 78 PY]

FISHING VOLUME INCREASED--There was an increase of 114,000 metric tons in the volume of fishing in 1977, a 34.3-percent increase over 1976. Sardines, which are used in the general manufacturing sector, were at the top of the list, followed by hake, which is used for freezing, and macherel, which is salted. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Feb 78 PY]

OAS DECISION 'ILLEGAL,' SAYS FOREIGN MINISTER

PY041800Y Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1500 GMT 4 Feb 78 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Alejandro Rovira has commented that the recent decision by the Organization of American States [OAS] to reject Uruguay as the assembly site is illegal.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER PALADINI RETIRES

PY021808Y Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1500 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY

[Summary] A farewell ceremony for Brig Gen Dante Paladini, who leaves the post of commander of the Uruguayan Air Force, took place this morning. It was attended by President Aparicio Mendez; government officials; military attaches of some embassies; and the navy commander and army commander, Vice Adm Hugo Marquez and Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez. The ceremony included a parade by the air force school and troops of the (Controlanza) Air Base and Air Force Base No 1 and a speech by Brig Gen Raul Bendahan, new Air Force commander.

CORRECTION ON NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL ON OAS

The item entitled "EL DIA Calls OAS Refusal 'Unfortunate Precedent'," published in the 3 February Latin America DAILY REPORT, V 1, mistakenly cited the newspaper EL DIA. Both references to that newspaper should be replaced by references to the newspaper EL PAIS.

BRIEFS

PESO REVALUED--For the second time in its history the Central Bank has ordered a revaluation of the Uruguayan peso. The peso experienced a 0.55 percent revaluation and this new measure will be enforced as of tomorrow. The new dollar exchange rates have been established at 542 for export and 543 for import. [Montevideo Radio Carve Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Feb 78 PY]

TRADE WITH ARGENTINA--Montevideo, 3 Feb--The trade balance between Argentina and Uruguay during the period July 1975 to December 1977 was favorable to Argentina by $55,426,000. Uruguay imported from Argentina $79,923,000 worth of goods and exported $24,497,000 worth of goods. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2340 GMT 3 Feb 78 PY]

DELEGATION TO NIGERIA--An official Uruguayan delegation leaves tomorrow for Nigeria where it will discuss ways to increase trade. The delegation is headed by the under secretaries of foreign affairs and agriculture and fishing. (Enrique Delponte) and (Juan Carlos Casula). [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1500 GMT 4 Feb 78 PY]

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION DELEGATE--Ambassador (Carlos Yambruno) will represent Uruguay at the deliberations of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva. It is possible that the commission will discuss the human rights situation in Uruguay while analyzing the general world situation. [Montevideo Cadena de Oro del Interior in Spanish 1500 GMT 4 Feb 78 PY]

SAFECONDUCT GRANTED TO POLISH DIPLOMAT IN U.S. EMBASSY

PA080208Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0130 GMT 8 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 7 Feb (LATIN)--Venezuela announced tonight that it has granted safeconduct to leave the country to Polish diplomat Ryszard Habdas, who has been in asylum in the U.S. Embassy since last Sunday. Habdas, who was Polish adviser, took refuge in that embassy together with his wife Maria and his daughter Eva.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry said in a communique released here that "the aforementioned persons will leave the country at the opportune time after the legal requirements have been fulfilled." Although there was no official information, it was learned that Habdas is 47 years old and had been in Venezuela since July, 1976. It was not learned what his motives were for requesting asylum, the second one granted by the U.S. Embassy within 3 months. Soviet Commercial Counselor Yuriy Yurchenko sought asylum in November.

MEP RESPONDS TO MAS DOCUMENT ON LEFTIST UNITY

PA041705Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Feb 78 PA

[Text] The People's Electoral Movement [MEP] has expressed its position regarding the document recently released by the Movement to Socialism, MAS. It concerns the so-called unity of the leftist parties. A statement in this regard was made by Dr Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga, secretary general of the MEP. He said that the idea of a single party candidate was ruled out long ago, adding that this was extensively discussed by the secretaries general. [sentence as heard]

[Begin recording in progress] because at present, the conditions are not such as to permit one of the already-designated presidential candidates, notwithstanding his merits and virtues, to be the flagbearer for all the parties. [end recording] Paz Galarraga added that one should not commit the hypocrisy of stating anything else in public. This would only create expectations or illusions among the people.

[Begin recording] If the price of electoral unity, which is of such importance for this conflict, is the renunciation of individual candidacies, the MEP has already said that it is willing to do so. Our only requirement is that the other parties do the same. It is not true that there are no illustrious Venezuelans from the progressive and revolutionary sectors [words indistinct] who meet the requirements to become president of the republic. [end recording]

Paz Galarraga maintains that there are at least 10 independent candidates who meet the requirements to unite all the leftist parties. He said that none of these candidates are linked to his party.

[Begin recording] The MEP would be willing to present [words indistinct] in a week, at most, and will analyze [words indistinct] any other name that is proposed. If the MEP is willing to sacrifice a candidate of the stature of Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa, it feels that there is no acceptable reason for any of the other leftist parties to be unwilling to do the same. In this manner, [words indistinct] the form and depth of a confidential proposal which, we have been told, has been [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The MEP secretary general said that he is opposed to any solution other than that of a candidate representing all the parties. Dr Paz Galarraga's statements were made in reference to a document released to the press by the MAS in which it outlined its position with regard to unification [of the leftist parties].

TEXT OF MAS LETTER TO LEFTIST PARTIES

PA070018Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 2 Feb 78 p D-1 PA

[Letter from Pompeyo Marquez, secretary general of the Movement to Socialism, to the secretaries general of the People's Electoral Movement, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left and the Communist Party of Venezuela--date not given]

[Text] Messrs secretaries general and members of the directorates of the People's Electoral Movement (MEP), the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV)

Dear friends:

The Movement to Socialism (MAS) national directorate at its 31 January meeting analyzed the course taken by the conversations held among the MAS, MEP, MIR and PCV regarding relations and joint undertakings initiated on 11 January for the possibility of a unified leftist action in the forthcoming electoral process.

The difficulties faced in such a move do not go unnoticed. We were aware of them from the very beginning of our conversations when we said that only through a serene process in seeking a united action could we obtain the conditions needed to discuss the possibility of a single presidential candidate. In our opinion, from the very moment the issue was brought up it proved to be inadvisable. Besides, the one and only formula for having the present leftist candidates submit their resignations in order to reach an agreement is too rigid and only adds more obstacles in the search for a single candidate to represent the left. Such a rigid formula is not compatible with our reality and the people's hope for extensive changes in Venezuela's unjust society.

Nevertheless, the possibility of finding a formula for unity is neither closed nor entirely discarded, especially if we all assume the necessary more flexible attitude to overcome such difficulties mentioned before and if, leaving behind partisan selfishness, we face reality. As you all know very well, a group formed by 100 individuals, who are not members of any party, has taken up the issue of a single presidential candidate. Author Miguel Otero Silva, an outstanding figure among independent groups which are making genuine efforts to unite the left, has submitted a proposal which, in the opinion of the MAS National Directorate, deserves to be studied. The proposal was submitted on 17 January 1978, to the four secretaries general who are participating in the talks. Certainly each one will have objections and observations to make, but no one can deny the proposal's relevance and connection with the present political situation. We have said that certain aspects of its contents differ with positions sustained by MAS. This is understandable. However, we feel it is important not to discard the proposal. We would like to find in you sufficient receptiveness to the proposal in order to open the possibility for an understanding.

The following are the points of the proposal:

1. The creation of a national command of socialist unity or unity of the left made up by the presidents or secretaries general of MEP, MAS, MIR and PCV, plus a qualified member of the independent left.

2. The appointment of Luis Beltran Prieto as president of the national command under whose leadership and prestige the forthcoming electoral campaign will be carried out.

3. The nomination of Jose Vicente Rangel as presidential candidate by the national command.

4. The public ratification of Jose Vicente Rangel as an independent, which will be stated in all electoral propaganda.

5. The drafting of single lists [planchas unicas] for the legislative elections and of a single ticket for the presidential elections. Next to the names of the candidates will appear the party affiliation, or if an independent it will be so noted.

6. The lists of candidates will be drawn up according to the parties' membership and popular support. The most equitable and fair methods must prevail.

With all due respect, we wish to point out that Otero Silva's proposal has been absolutely ignored. Some leftist leaders have made public statements after receiving the proposal which are contrary to the spirit of the proposal. These leaders have been talking on behalf of their respective parties. We have said before that some points in the proposal are not in line with views we have. We wish to tell you why we consider dialog, which can only have any meaning if it is constructive, to be beneficial. We also wish to assure you of our best disposition to listen to the other parties' views. As should be expected, everything we have said is conditioned by the fact that all of us have assumed a similar attitude toward the proposal we are discussing.

Finally, we must mention the fact that the effort to promote a climate of understanding, cooperation and alliance among the leftist forces should not be directed exclusively to the 1978 electoral process. As the 100 independents have said in their manifesto, it should be carried beyond the 1978 elections because the people's struggles need leadership in order to obtain future transformations in the country and for the nation's economic, social and cultural liberation.

Fraternal greetings on behalf of MAS National Directorate. [Signed] Pompeyo Marquez, MAS secretary general

LEFTIST CANDIDATES INSIST ON SINGLE CANDIDACY

PA071529Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Luis Beltran Preito Figueroa, Americo Martin and Hector Mujica continue to insist that all leftist presidential candidates should resign so that a single leftist presidential nomination can be agreed upon. The presidential candidates of the People's Electoral Movement [MEP], the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] and the Venezuelan Communist Party [PCV] referred to recent statements by Movement for Socialism leader Jose Vicente Rangel. Preito Figueroa asserted that none of the four candidates nominated so far is working for the unity of the left. He added that if one were to single handedly seek the support of another party it would be conspiring against his own organization. Hector Mujica of the PCV said that while talks continue, he will continue honestly and loyally to carry out the work to which his honor as a communist is committed.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has received a copy of the credentials of the new Iranian ambassador, Zia'oddin Qahari, who is replacing Manuchehr Framanfarmaian. [Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Jan 78 PA]

NICARAGUA'S FSLN, PLO ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PA050207 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Feb 78 PA

[Excerpts] The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has distributed thousands of leaflets affirming that the time has come in Nicaragua to overthrow the Somoza dictatorship which has exploited an bled the people for more than 40 years. It added that the strike is not enough and that it must be curned into an armed popular insurrection.

The FSLN and the Palestine Liberation Organization signed a joint communique in Mexico City in which they emphasize the bonds of solidarity which exist between the two revolutionary organizations. The communique was released today at the Conference for Peace, Sovereignty and Economic Independence of Latin America and the Caribbean, which is underway in Mexico City and in which the representatives of these organizations are participating.

NICARAGUAN EXILES OCCUPY UN OFFICE IN CAPITAL

PA071446Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0044 GMT 7 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Feb (AFP)--Four Nicaraguan exiles occupied the UN offices in Mexico City today to "protest Somoza's repression" in their country. In a communique delivered to AFP, the Association of Nicaraguan Exiles for Human Rights declared that three men and a woman decided to take the "temporary and peaceful" action "to show support for the families that are fighting the government of Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua and whose relatives are missing after being arrested by the National Guard." The four youths have asked the United Nations representative in Mexico to intercede on behalf of those women occupying the Managua UN office so that "they are not ejected from it." The women, who are relatives of missing persons, took over the Managua office to also voice their protest against the Somoza regime.

PAPER BLAMES CHILEAN DINA FOR ATTACK ON CONSULATE

PA000322Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0019 GMT 8 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Feb (AFP)--Chilean intelligence brigades were responsible for the acts of terrorism against Mexican diplomatic missions in the United States, a local paper charges today. It said that the DINA (National Intelligence Directorate) utilized the Cuban National Movement headquarters in Miami to carry out "a campaign of disparagement and attacks as protest over Mexico's request to the Washington government for the extradition of two Cuban terrorists." The paper said that the Office [procuraduria] (ministry) [as received] of Justice would initiate an investigation into the matter at the request of Hugo B. Margain, the Mexican ambassador to the United States.

In a letter to the ministry, Margain requested an investigation of the source of the campaign and the dynamite attack which partially destroyed the Mexican consulate in New York on Sunday.

In July 1976, two Cubans wanted by Mexico, Eugenio Jimenez and Gustavo Castillo, participated in an attempt to kidnap Daniel Ferrer, the Cuban Consul in Merida, Mexico. An official of the diplomatic mission was killed in the foiled attack.

STUDENT GROUP SAYS TREATY AMENDMENTS REQUIRE PLEBISCITE

PA080355Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 7 Feb 78 p 6-A PA

[Communique of the student group Camilo Torres Circle--date not given]

[Text] Several of the U.S. senatorial committees which visited Panama during the past few months--continuing their blackmail and impositions regarding the canal treaties--asked Panamanian officials, particularly some members of the negotiating team, if the reforms or amendments that they proposed would require a new plebiscite or if they were acceptable to the Panamanian Government.

The national press published some of the replies by Panamanian officials. It was noted that our government agreed to and accepted everything, going as far as to state that certain amendments did not require a new plebiscite.

The problem is now before the U.S. Senate because the Foreign Relations Committee chaired by Senator Robert Byrd adopted a new article as an amendment, however, the following day it backtracked. Now it appears that the committee has recommended that amendments be introduced before the full Senate. In other words, the way in which reforms or amendments to the 1977 treaties will be introduced by the U.S. Senate is still not clear.

But irrespective of the way that the Senate incorporates the 14 October "Declaration" (according to Torrijos, unsigned) which clarified the U.S. rights of defense and intervention, we Panamanians would face the problem of the amendments with total objectivity. Since the signing of the treaties last August [as published], we have seen successive retreats and concessions made by the Panamanian Government to each senatorial committee that visited us. This is explainable, but unacceptable, because the approval of the treaties and the survival of the Torrijos Government were two sides of the same coin.

The situation has its legal aspects. First of all, Article 274 of the constitution establishes that "the treaties concluded by the executive branch on the locks, the canal, its adjacent zone and the protection of that canal, as well as for the construction of a new sea level canal or a third set of locks shall be submitted to a national plebiscite." A treaty can be composed of a number of documents, as is the case with the 1977 treaties which include annexes, notes and so on. All of these documents form two treaties: one on the canal and another on its neutrality and defense. This means that the large number of documents annexed to the treaties form part of those treaties and for this reason were published as a whole. The ballot printed by the government for the plebiscite vote, in accordance with the respective law, specified the content of those treaties. With that ballot, the Panamanian people cast a no vote which was changed to a fraudulent yes vote by official lies.

The treaties on which the Panamanian people expressed their opinion cannot have the addition or subtraction of a single comma to any of those documents.

The trap of the amendments began with the unsigned joint "declaration" which Carter and Torrijos said they had agreed to in Washington on 14 October 1977. Torrijos said there that he had not signed even an autograph but he said over television here that the problem was not whether or not to sign and that one could sign at any moment. Now the "legal brains" of the Panamanian Government and the "legal brains" of Carter and the Senate are seeking "the form" in which that unsigned "Joint Declaration" and all other amendments the Senate deems necessary can become legally valid.

They have found that the 23 October plebiscite is a very serious obstacle that they do not know how to overcome.

Some senators want Carter and Torrijos to sign that "Joint Declaration" so that the Senate will make it part of the treaties. Others, following the ideas of the Panamanian "legal brains," state that the declaration should be considered a "Memorandum of Understanding." In this regard, one does not need to use subterfuges because that "Joint Declaration" was not submitted to the 23 October plebiscite. In order for it to be valid, the constitutional provision that anything that forms part of the treaties must be submitted to a plebiscite has to be fulfilled. Any other solution is nothing but a trick and capitulation.

We will limit ourselves to referring to the precedent of the "Memorandum of Agreed Understanding" included in the Remon-Eisenhower treaty of 1955. That memorandum of understanding was signed the same day as the treaty by the two parties. Furthermore, the Panamanian executive branch approved it and submitted it along with the text of the treaty to the national assembly on 25 January 1955. Pursuant to Law No 51 of 15 March 1955, it was ratified by the Panamanian legislative branch. Therefore, it is very clear that a memorandum of understanding dealing with a treaty forms part of the treaty. It is to be signed on the same day by the signatories of the treaties, the executive branch expressly approves it forthwith, and the legislative branch ratifies in like manner. Nevertheless, the Royos and the Romulos [treaty negotiators Aristides Royo and Romulo Escobar Bethancourt] are going around saying that the "memorandum" does not need to be approved by plebiscite. We have shown here that such a trick has no legal basis.

In conclusion, a single comma that the U.S. Senate adds to the treaties and the documents which form part of them, a memorandum of understanding, signed or unsigned, that the senators add to the treaties or any other amendment or reform, however slight, needs to be submitted to a new plebiscite in order to be legally valid in accordance with the Panamanian Constitution (Article 274). Everything else is just a lot of talk, capitulation and treason.

[Signed] Camilo Torres Circle, University of Panama campus.

FSLN ASKS PANAMANIANS FOR CONTINUED, INCREASING SUPPORT

PA080219Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Feb 78 PA

[Text] The armed branch of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] has asked the Panamanian people for their increasing and permanent solidarity in the struggle against Somoza's tyranny. In a communique sent to this station, the FSLN says that it is important to their cause that the Latin American embassies in Managua maintain their doors open to political refugees. The guerrilla organization stressed the need to impose an economic blockade against the Nicaraguan regime, just as Venezuela has done with its oil.

Meanwhile, today, one of our reporters visited the UN offices in our capital, where he witnessed that the group of Nicaraguan students residing in our country is continuing its hunger strike. At the UN offices, one of the priests who support the striking youths said that the struggle continues. According to medical sources, the strikers are in satisfactory condition, but are already beginning to suffer from stomach disorders and dizziness.

The Nicaraguan students in our capital who are staging this strike to protest Anastasio Somoza's government said they will remain at the UN offices indefinitely until the repressive measures implemented in their country are eliminated.

BELIZE

THE REPORTER: REFERENDUM MAY TRIGGER EARLY ELECTION

FL0811507 Belize City THE REPORTER in English 5 Feb 78 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] Unusual and totally unexpected developments occurring in London, Washington and the Caribbean, where the prime minister of Barbados has been a tower of strength, have brought a new and comforting dimension to Belize's agonizing dilemma over its future.

And now that it has been clearly established that Belize will have a referendum before independence, both major political parties have sensed that national elections will be called before any such referendum takes place.

The negotiating initiative, referred to as internationalization, developed by the PUP government three years ago, has now been lost, perhaps irretrievably, and the PUP has had to fall back on the only other leg it has to stand on--elections.

It has accordingly released details of a proposed new law which reduces the advance warning which it must give for calling general elections--from 30 to 15 days. The bill also provides for identification cards for voters and for a special commission which has the power to adjust election divisional boundaries to provide for more seats in the National Assembly.

Clearly the PUP is pinning its hopes on this new election law. Moreover the breakdown of the London talks has provided it with its hottest election gimmick in years--the accusation, false to the core, that the PUP is for territorial integrity and the opposition is not. This has been the central theme at every public meeting the PUP has called since January 28.

The opposition on the other hand, has been relentless in showing that the Guatemalan threat has grown because of the philanderings of Mr. George Price, the leader of the PUP.

The UDP has consistently opposed the giving up of any territory to Guatemala, a fact borne out by all its public statements of policy, and has gone further to say that proposals like the Webster proposals and those set out in the new draft treaty described recently by the premier are not acceptable either.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT-ELECT CARAZO VIEWS ELECTION VICTORY

PA071344Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 6 Feb 78 PA

[Exclusive interview with Costa Rican President-elect Rodrigo Carazo on 6 February--recorded in San Jose]

[Excerpts] [Question] At this early hour of the morning first I want to thank you and your wife Estrella for receiving TV-2 and to ask you if starting on 8 May there is going to be any change in Costa Rica's policy toward Panama?

[Answer] Not in the least. We are neighboring countries that foresee fraternal coexistence. We are linked to a common destiny. We have a common background and therefore are in the best position to continue pursuing the best relations.

[Question] This morning when you went to cast your vote, you said that you would win by a margin of over 50 percent. Some skeptical observers, including myself, thought that it was rather a high figure. On what did you base your estimates:

[Answer] On popular support.

[Question] But what was the most important factor in your victory? What was responsible for the Liberation Party's loss of power for the next 4 years?

[Answer] There was a great desire for change, active participation by youth sectors, a very important examination of the basic problems that the country must solve, and also a very different political attitude. We are not traditional politicians who do things in a traditional manner following an institutionalized party point of view. We have a sincere relationship with the people--a true sincerity, not a pseudosincerity. The people understood this. The youth wanted active participation and we are offering that opportunity.

[Question] What do you plan to do from now until 8 May?

[Answer] From now until 8 May we shall work intensively on the organization of the government team. Now that I will have access to official information that I did not have as an opposition candidate, the doors of the state institutions will be open to me and we will be able to adjust our government program to the existing realities. I shall assign several work groups to draft a number of bills on our government program for submission to the Legislative Assembly as soon as we are in power. I also intend to visit various parts of the country, where I plan to work on some very important projects and especially spend the time needed to organize the team with which I will work once I become president.

[Question] Will you travel abroad?

[Answer] No, I have too much to do here.

NO MORE ELECTION REPORTS UNTIL VOTE COUNT COMPLETED

PA080333Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Feb 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 7 Feb (LATIN)--The Supreme Electoral Tribunal has ceased releasing additional data on the results of Sunday's general elections to the press. Tribunal spokesmen said this afternoon that its magistrates have already begun a direct vote count. The details the tribunal has been distributing are based on telephone and telegraph messages from the presidents of the polling places. The information that will be released from now on will be based on their count of the votes.

Counting will continue until the end of the month. Once final figures are obtained, the tribunal will declare Rodrigo Carazo the new president of Costa Rica.

Carazo, who is 51, won last Sunday's elections by a large margin, beating his opponent Luis Alberto Monge, the candidate of the ruling National Liberation Party.

The transfer of power will take place 8 May. The Legislative Assembly will be installed 1 May.

UNITY COALITION EXTENDS ALLIANCE INDEFINITELY

PA071534Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1040 GMT 7 Feb 78 PA

[Excerpts] San Jose, Costa Rica, 7 Feb (LATIN)--The four parties of the Unity Coalition, which won Sunday's elections, today signed an agreement extending their coalition for an indefinite time. The presidents of the four parties in the coalition met yesterday to decide on forming a single party which as of 8 May will become the official party in Costa Rica. The Unity Coalition won the elections easily and obtained a majority of seats in the Chamber of Deputies and municipal councils throughout the country. Meanwhile, Rodrigo Gutierrez, the candidate of the United People's Party, a coalition of three leftist parties, last night said that in Sunday's elections, "the people did not give power just to one party or one person." He said that needed legal controls have been established which will keep the government from serving only the powerful. Gutierrez asserted that United People's Party's deputies will never approve a bill which in any way injures the people's interests. He added that the United People's Party has not only become the third electoral power in the country, but also the first popular political force. Gutierrez was satisfied with the elections because it showed that the parties' interests did not prevail over the people's differences of opinion.

SECURITY MINISTER CONFIRMS ARRIVAL OF SANDINISTS

PA071510Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 7 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Feb (AFP)--Costa Rican Public Security Minister Mario Charpentier has confirmed the arrival of Nicaraguan guerrillas in San Jose, it was learned here today. Charpentier said that four Sandinist National Liberation Front guerrillas were taken to San Jose under special protection. It was reported that the Sandinists were wounded in recent fighting with the Nicaraguan National Guard in the cities of Granada and Rivas and had sought refuge in Costa Rica.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA'S SON DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN CHAMORRO MURDER

PA071914Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 7 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Feb (AFP)--The son of the Nicaraguan president denied in Managua that he had ordered the murder of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. In a Managua-datelined interview published by the paper UNO MAS UNO here, Major Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero also stated that at the present time he is not interested in becoming his father's successor to the presidency. In the interview, he expressed admiration for the United States and said that he is convinced that "communism must be combatted until it is destroyed" in Latin America.

THREE PEASANTS ARRESTED IN CHAMORRO ASSASSINATION

PA072306Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1932 GMT 7 Feb 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 7 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Today, Judge Guillermo Rivas Cuadra issued warrants for the arrest of three peasants involved in the assassination of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

They are Humberto de la Concepcion (Concho) Martinez, 50 years old; his daughter Susana, age 19; and her boy friend Pablo Jose Ramon Benavides, age 25. Judge Rivas Cuadra found them guilty of attempted assassination and criminal conspiracy after what they had said during the inquest. Concho, Susana and Pablo were hired to kill Chamorro Cardenal on 2 January, but after failing on various occasions they returned to Leon, where they had been hired to do the killing. Silvio Rene Vega and Harold Cedeno, also under arrest, acting under orders of Silvio Pena Rivas, who conducted liaison between the brains behind the assassination and the executioners, took the peasants through several parts of this capital in order to find the right moment for killing Chamorro. But when Pablo, Susana and Concho backed out, according to their statement, then the hoodlum Domingo Acevedo Chavarria and his son Juan Ramon, also from Leon, were hired. These two killed Chamorro for a few thousand cordobas (a few hundred dollars).

AFP SAYS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS 'MASSIVELY BOYCOTTED'

PA071535Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0439 GMT 7 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Feb (AFP)--Nicaraguan municipal elections held yesterday in 132 towns were massively boycotted, it was learned here today. Only 142,000 of the 700,000 registered voters showed up. President Anastasio Somoza's Nationalist Liberal Party [PLN] claimed a "landslide" victory of 135,000 votes against 7,000 for the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN]. Reliable sources have reported that the rest of the votes were either blank or people simply did not vote. The PCN decided to withdraw its mayoral candidates in protest against Somoza and instructed its members to boycott the elections. The order was widely complied with as is shown in the election returns already published.

FIRST RETURNS REPORT 'SMASHING' LIBERAL VICTORY

PA071736Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1655 GMT 7 Feb 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 7 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The first Supreme Election Tribunal report on Sunday's municipal elections, with over half of the polls accounted for, shows a smashing victory for the Nationalist Liberal Party of President Anastasio Somoza. The Liberals won 330,988 votes against only 16,872 for the Conservative Party with 1,393 of the 2,600 polls reporting.

Conservatives To Challenge Results

PA080407Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0002 GMT 8 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 7 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Rene Sandino Arguello, national president of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN], said today that the voter turnout for last Sunday's municipal elections was the lowest in the country's history. Sandino Arguello said this after analyzing the initial results released by the Supreme Election Tribunal this morning. "The lack of guarantees and the climate of the electoral campaign denounced by the PCN, which prompted it to request a postponement of the election, in which we could not legally call for abstention," said the PCN leader. He added that the departmental judges of his party are (?compiling proof) of the violations "which are already traditional of Somoza's liberalism, such as the portable mass of voters, so as to protest or challenge the elections through legal channels." The president of the PCN, the only legally recognized opposition force, said that the violations which nullify the election have been denounced by the information media, which have photographs confirming the repeated voting of Liberal voters who were transported from one canton to another.

The first partial results released by the Supreme Election Tribunal gives the ruling Liberal Party 330,988 votes and the PCN 16,872 votes out of a total of 1,332 voting booths, which represents more than 50 percent. According to the law, the tribunal must make the final election results public by the first Sunday following the elections, and must proclaim the victorious candidate on the third Sunday following the election. Many of the mayoral, treasury and alderman candidates of the PCN refused to participate in an election held during a general strike, marked by street distrubances and antigovernment protests staged in various parts of the country.

THREE KILLED DURING 5 FEB DEMONSTRATIONS

PA071348Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2225 GMT 6 Feb 78 PA

[TExt] Managua, 6 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--According to newspaper reports received today, three persons died yesterday during demonstrations in the cities of Niquinohomo and Masaya, both located east of this capital. Flavio Sotelo, member of the Conservative Party, the only opposition party recognized by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, was killed during a demonstration in Niquinohomo, birthplace of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, the spiritual mentor of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). It was also reported that Dr Chester Membreno, who was in his first year of practice at the military hospital in Managua, was killed in Masaya during a demonstration. Taxi driver Dolores Jiminez was killed almost simultaneously after the demonstrators tried to burn the Guadalajara theater in Masaya, which is owned by Bayardo Solis. The taxi driver's death still has not been fully clarified. Failing in their attempt to burn the theater, the demonstrators then destroyed a station wagon owned by Solis. Another demonstration was held yesterday afternoon in the city of Diriamba, while the body of Francisco Gutierrez, a 19 year-old Sandinist guerrilla, was transferred from the funeral parlor to the Majestic Hotel where it laid in state according to orders from leaders of the Democratic Liberation Union (UDEL), a coalition opposed to Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime.

The casket in which the body of the dead Sandinist guerrilla, killed in the attack on the military garrison in Rivas, was transferred to the Majestic Hotel was carried by young women.

A large crowd attended Gutierrez' funeral today in Diriamba amid a climate of tension.

FSLN VOWS TO CONTINUE MILITARY OPERATIONS

PA071352Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2301 GMT 6 Feb 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Feb (AFP)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) of Nicaragua has warned that it will continue its military actions in support of the strike that is demanding President Anastasio Somoza's resignation. "All the participants of the strike may be absolutely sure that the FSLN's rifles of justice will continue to support the people," the FSLN said in a communique sent to AFP from "somewhere in Nicaragua." The guerrilla organization warned that it will take harsh measures against businessmen "who play the game of the dictatorship by reopening their businesses or factories," and that it will not permit the popular struggle that is being waged to end over 40 years of oppression and injustice to be undermined." The front urged National Guard officers and troops to rebel against Somoza, in order to "avoid greater bloodshed and avoid having to face revolutionary justice in the future." The FSLN communique reported that on the night of 2 February it staged more than five operations in various parts of the country, leaving at least 99 government troops dead and 11 injured. For its part, the communique added, the FSLN suffered three killed and three injured. Among the points attacked, the FSLN listed Rivas, La Virgen, Penas Blancas, El Rosario, La Polvora Garrison and Rio San Juan Department.

ETHIOPIAN COUNTEROFFENSIVE REPULSES SOMALI INVADERS

FL071700Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMG 7 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The Somali forces are fleeing, disbanding and surrendering in massive numbers in the Ogaden, stated Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] Secretary General Capt Fikre Selassie in Addis Ababa. At a press conference held yesterday in the Ethiopian capital, the Ethiopian PMAC member stated that the counteroffensive had completely repulsed the Somali invaders from the Ogaden. He recalled that the Somali forces had penetrated 700 km eastward into Ethiopia and 300 km through the south, had attacked the populations at Jigjiga, Goro, Kebridahar, and others, and had laid seige to Diredawa and Harar, the largest centers of the region.

The Ethiopian leader denounced the Mohamed Siad Barre regime, noting that imperialism had found it to be a willing instrument in carrying out its aggressive designs in the region. He pointed out that U.S. and NATO strategy in the crisis of eastern Africa includes material and political support for Somalia, a larger participation in the conflict of neighboring reactionary Arab regimes, the internationalization of the Eritrean problems and a campaign on the supposed human rights violations in Ethiopia. Finally, the Ethiopian leader Fikre Selassie referred to the increased aid and assistance to Ethiopia given by the socialist community, and reiterated the Ethiopian people's willingness to defend the march of their revolution and their territorial integrity.

FREDDY COMMENTS ON STATE OF RELATIONS WITH U.S.

FL071940Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Feb 78 FL

[Guido Garcia Inclan commentary--Freddy letter]

[Text] Dear Guido: A promise is an obligation. I told you in the past that I would write more often because I hadn't written in several months due to a tour of several states of the Union I made to prepare some special reports.

Many Cubans have asked me about the state of relations between Cuba and the United States. I am forced to tell them that it is a matter of fisticuffs. I say that jokingly, my friend, because a sort of ping-pong diplomacy is being conducted--as in the case of China--inasmuch as the United States and Cuba are planning to hold a boxing tournament. And it is only fair that it should be fisticuffs, because our countries have not reached an agreement. The Yankees have demonstrated that they continue to be intransigent and apparently do not like to be flexible. I believe that Fidel's position is correct, because it is about time for each of us to determine our destiny and not allow other countries, regardless of their size, to intervene in our decisions. That is history. Of course, the refugees are desperate and would like to find an opening in the wall, but we believe it will be difficult as long as conditions remain as they are.

As I told you in my last letter, the remaining "daring ones" are perpetrating violent acts--bombs that explode at some embassies in the United States and abroad--as in the recent cases in Mexico and Venezuela. These are acts of revenge. They call them warnings, but they deserve a jail sentence. They usually identify themselves to gain recognition and thus blackmail their own compatriots in exile.

Do not forget me. Write to me. I am sending some material via other means. An embrace, Freddy.

COMMENTARY REAFFIRMS PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM

FL062028Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 78 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information program commentary]

[Text] One of the things which bother and worry imperialism the most is the consistent proletarian internationalism practiced by our people. Proletarian internationalism is a basic pillar which inspires our foreign policy, supported on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. In the resolution on international policy approved by the historic First PCC Congress. It is expressed as follows: In carrying out a foreign policy, Cuba, conscious that its historic objectives coincide with those of all peoples, subordinates its interests to the general interests of victories for socialism and communism, the national liberation of the peoples, the defeat of imperialism and the elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism and all forms of exploitation and discrimination.

The idea of proletarian internationalism emerged with Marx and Engels, who, in the Communist Manifesto, proclaimed the historic slogan: Workers of the World, Unite! This slogan implies the community of interests of the working class of all countries in the struggle against bourgeois exploitation, without following the narrow framework of nationalism. Proletarian internationalism is the result of scientific analysis of the essence of the proletariat carried out by Marx and Engels, who pointed out the common interests of working men throughout the world in the struggle against the capitalist yoke.

In each country, the working class is struggling for its social liberation, but this battle cannot be carried out outside the struggle of workers in other countries. The proletariat, in its emancipation struggle, should confront the internal and external enemies of the country's own bourgeoisie and those of the other capitalist countries who are also pursuing the same objectives of exploitation and oppression.

Proletarian internationalism does not imply indifference to the problems of the fatherland, but harmoniously joins true love of the fatherland with support for the people's national liberation struggle because independence, liberty, social justice, democracy and peace are the aspirations of the international proletariat.

In the struggle against Spanish colonialism in the pseudorepublican stage, in the battle for definitive emancipation and in the confrontation with imperialism, our people have received shining examples of internationalist help from other peoples, who have fought alongside us and have extended their fraternal hand in the most difficult times.

Today, no one thinks it strange when one hears of those who fell alonside Che during the beautiful Bolivian period; those who work with the Vietnamese people in the national reconstruction; those who fought for the freedom of the Angolan people; and those--numbering hundreds of thousands, and even millions--who are willing to go wherever necessary.

As our commander in chief has said: We have always thought that the man who is unable to sacrifice himself for others is unable to sacrifice himself for anything. The people who are unable to sacrifice themselves for other people will not even be able to sacrifice for themselves. The people unwilling to battle for the freedom of others will never be willing to battle for their own freedom.

CUBA, USSR CULTURE MINISTRIES SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL080200Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Feb 78 FL

[Text] A protocol on cooperation until 1980 between the Cuban and Soviet culture ministries was signed today in Moscow. The signing ceremony was attended by PCC Politburo member Armando Hart Davalos and CPSU Politburo alternate member Petr Demichev, ministers of culture of Cuba and the USSR. Signing for the Cuban side was Culture Vice Minister Antonio Nunez Jimenez and for the Soviet side Culture Vice Minister Vladimir I. Popov.

FAR SEMINAR ON STALINGRAD ANNIVERSARY ENDS

FL071720Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Feb 78 FL

[Text] A joint thecretical seminar dedicated to the 35th anniversary of Stalingrad was held yesterday at the Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR--Gen Maximo Gomez Academy. The activity was summed up by Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, PCC Central Committee alternate member and vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense--DAAFAR. Also at the presidium were Col Manuel Penado Casanova, Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov; chief of the Soviet specialist working in our country, Maj Gen (Ivan Belov), and other Soviet military specialist and FAR chiefs and officers.

The opening remarks at the joint theoretical seminar were given by Frigate Capt (Eladio Calvo Gonzalez), Propaganda and Agitation Directorate chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate. At the conclusion of the seminar, Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez pointed out that the activities were being carried out during a year when we are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the glorious Soviet Armed Forces. Div Gen Francisco Cabrera stated that the victory at Stalingrad demonstrated the superiority of the Soviet socialist state and was a universal historic event in the defeat of fascism.

ALEGRET DELEGATION TRANSPORTS DOMINICAN POET'S REMAINS

FL031654Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The remains of Dominican poet Fabio Fiallo were transferred to the Dominican Republic by official delegations from that country and Cuba following a solemn ceremony held at the Antonio Maceo International Airport in Santiago de Cuba. The urn with the remains were placed on a plane that transported it to the Caribbean island after the national anthems of both countries were played. The anthems were performed by a Revolutionary Armed Forces ceremonial unit. The Cuban delegation accompanying Fiallo's remains to Santo Domingo is headed by higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret and includes Julio le Riverend and Onelio Jorge Cardoso don.

Delegation Returns Home

FL072115Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The Cuban delegation that went to Santo Domingo to accompany the remains of Dominican poet Fabio Fiallo has returned to Havana City. The delegation was headed by Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret. The delegation also included National Library, Director Julio le Riverend, Havana City Museum Director Eusebio Leal and Onelio Jorge Cardoso, National Association of Writers and Artists of Cuba literature section president, among others.

POET THANKS CUBA FOR SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUAN PEOPLE

PA041451Y Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 78 PA

[Text] The attack carried out in October by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] against the San Carlos Barracks was the beginning of a big offensive which is now concluding and could be considered the last phase of the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship. This statement was made to Radio Havana by Nicaraguan poet and priest Ernesto Cardenal.

Cardenal is a member of the selection panel to choose the recipient of the Casa de las Americas award for 1978. He is also the founder of the (Solentiname) community, which was recently destroyed by Somoza's armed forces--a situation that forced the Nicaraguan intellectual to go into exile. According to Cardenal: We believe that Dictator Somoza is seeing his last days.

Now that I am in exile, Ernesto Cardenal stated, I have devoted myself completely to the political tasks concerning the liberation of Nicaragua. As a poet and priest, I can not be a stranger to the struggle of my people.

Cardenal noted: I belong to the FSLN because I am faithful to the gospel and because I want a radical and profound change in my country. I want for my fatherland, he added, a new and fraternal society. The best, the bravest Nicaraguan youths belong to the FSLN, those who with their struggle have made it an honor to be Nicaraguan, he said. The young persons who form part of the FSLN are the best of Nicaragua and even of Latin America, the poet added.

Ernesto Cardenal stated his gratitude for the broad solidarity that he has witnessed in Cuba for the just cause of his people. He characterized Cuba as a model for all revolutionary Christians in our America.

FIFTH L.A., CARIBBEAN TRADE UNION COURSE OPENS

FL071400Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The fifth course for Latin American and Caribbean trade unionists has been inaugurated at the Lazaro Pena National Trade Union Cadre School in our capital.

Presiding at the inauguration were the PCC Central Committee members Jesus Montane, head of the party department responsible for mass organizations, and Central Organization of Cuban Workers President Roberto Veiga along with WFTU President Enrique Pastorino.

In his opening remarks, director of the school Felipe Gonzalez welcomed the 28 members of the course, who come from several Latin American and Carribbean countries and the United States.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH MEXICAN BISHOP MENDEZ ARCEO

FL081140Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Feb 78 FL

[Text] Monsignor Sergio Mendez Arceo, bishop of Cuernavaca, capital of the state of Morelos, Mexico, has met with our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Council of State and Council of Ministers president.

Monsignor Mendez Arceo has been in our country for several days now on a friendly visit.

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR NOTES REVOLUTION'S GAINS

FL072200Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1929 GMT 7 Feb 78 FL

[Text] In an interview published in her country, Colombian Ambassador to Cuba Clara Nieto de Ponce has stated that she follows with profound interest and admiration the Cuban people's revolutionary process. The diplomat pointed out Cuba's gains in the fields of health, housing, the sugar industry and fisheries despite having scarce natural resources and enduring a rigid blockade by the United States.

In the interview, she praises Colombian-Cuban relations, the recently signed agreement between the two highest sports agencies, and the Colombian films shown in Havana last December. Clara Nieto also pointed out that there is an ongoing study of a vast cultural exchange plan for 1978 in the fields of theater, plastic arts, folklore, music and craftmanship.

PORTUGAL'S COSTA GOMES MEETS WITH RODRIGUEZ, FIDEL CASTRO

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL072225Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2146 GMT 7 Feb 78 FL

[Text] In Havana, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, today held talks with former General Francisco Costa Gomes, president of the Portuguese Council of Peace and former president of the Republic of Portugal from September 1974 to July 1976. Also participating in the talks were First Vice Foreign Minister Rene Anillo and Portuguese Ambassador to Cuba Manuel Joao de Palma Carlos.

During the talks, matters dealing with the international situation and other topics of common interest related to the international peace movement and the friendly relations between both peoples were discussed. The meeting between Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and former General Francisco Costa Gomes was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Fidel

FL081134Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Feb 78 FL

[Text] Gen Francisco da Costa Gomes, former Portuguese president and Portuguese Council of Peace member, has met with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Council of State and Council of Ministers president. During the meeting, they discussed current international affairs and topics of mutual interest in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Afterward, the Portuguese official left to return to his country.

STATE COMMITTEE FOR LABOR, SOCIAL SECURITY MEETS

FL031703Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The State Committee for Labor and Social Security Administration Council met 30-31 January in Havana City to review the tasks undertaken last year related to the labor and social security policy. At the same time, the organization's work plan for this year was discussed and approved. The council was presided over among others by Politburo member and Council of Ministers Vice President Osvaldo Dorticos and State Committee for Labor and Social Security Chairman Oscar Fernandez Padilla.

CABRERA GONZALEZ SPEAKS AT DAAFAR COURSES INAUGURATION

FL072000Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The event inaugurating the rocket weaponry and antiaircraft artillery assimilation training courses for warrant officer and company grade officer students has been held at a Revolutionary Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense--DAAFAR--unit. Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez, PCC Central Committee alternate member and DAAFAR vice minister-chief, made the closing remarks. Also on the presidium were Col Francisco Portuondo from the FAR Ministry Cadre Directorate, DAAFAR deputy chiefs and other commanders and officers.

The courses initiated in these types of armed forces units will be gradually extended to the various specialties in the Revolutionary Navy, ground troops and others. The students for the warrant officer courses are young men who have a technical qualification obtained from the country's technical institutes, and sergeants and soldiers from the active military service who voluntarily joined the FAR in an appropriate grade for a 5-year period of service in specialties commensurate with their knowledge.

It was announced at the event that the youth will study military subjects and will become familiarized with the technical and automated aspects of combat equipment the units possess. Taking into consideration the technical qualifications of the students, the courses will be short and, at their conclusion, the warrant officers will be able to adequately take advantage of the elements used in the defense of the fatherland.

The incorporation of personnel with technical training is an important factor in continuing to strengthen FAR's combat readiness and capabilities. The incorporation of these courses opens new perspectives and possibilities for those youths who have graduated from FAR technical and combat institutes, and whose knowledge and preparation correspond to various military specialties. The students from these courses will later become part of the warrant officer corps, the creation of which is presently under consideration.

At the inauguration of the training courses on assimilation of weapons and equipment in DAAFAR units, Warrant Officer (Arsenio Rodriguez) read the honor pledge in the name of the students. The pledge states that defense of the fatherland is a high honor and an inevitable duty of each citizen, as is the decision to obtain results not less than "good" in theoretical and practical studies and in the firings.

In making the closing remarks, Div Gen Francisco Cabrera Gonzalez recalled the statements made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro that the FAR will be receiving new and modern arms in the present 5-year period which will require raising the level of qualification for cadres and specialists--not only those on active duty, but also those in the reserves. He referred to the decision of the PCC and the state to raise the level of higher education at the officer training schools, which will permit a young graduate officer to have the qualification of engineer in a determined specialty.

[Begin recording--Cabrera Gonzalez] This requires the need to be able to count on technically qualified personnel in the midlevels and a cultural level which will permit them to achieve optimum capability for the operation and maintenance of the equipment, raising the levels of combat readiness and capabilities of the units. [end recording] He said that this is the reason they are considering the creation of a warrant officer corps, which will have an important role in every command. And he told the new students:

[Begin recording--Cabrera Gonzalez] Upon signing voluntarily for a term of not less than 5 years, you bring with you a level of technical qualification that you will apply to military armaments. This means that far from separating you from the knowledge you have gained from your studies, new and broad horizons will open up for you as you go into the modern and complex equipment the DAAFAR troops now possess, thanks to the decisive and unselfish help from Lenin's fatherland and its armed forces, which shortly will be celebrating their 60th anniversary of continuous victories in the defense of the gains of socialism. [end recording]

The FAR vice minister pointed out that a large group of youths have taken a step forward in this year of great significance for our people and especially for the youth, because we are celebrating the 11th World Youth and Students Festival in our fatherland. The DAAFAR vice minister-chief called on them to make the course the best salute to the most important event for the world's youth. And he concluded:

[Begin recording--Cabrera Gonzalez] Many of those who are here today will have the opportunity to become engineers in our higher military training centers or in our universities. For you, a path is opening to which you can devote, in the interest of the socialist society, your maximum intellectual capacities.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY WORKERS SEND LETTER TO FIDEL CASTRO

FL040033Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The delegates from throughout the country who participated in the national assessment meeting of the Chemical Industry Ministry, which was held in Matanzas, have decided to send an emotional letter to Fidel in which they express their production pledges for 1978. The Chemical Industry Ministry meeting was held this morning and afternoon at the Atenas movie theater in Matanzas City and was chaired by Julian Rizo Alvarez, member of the PCC Central Committee and party first secretary in Matanzas, and Chemical Industry Minister Antonio Esquivel.

Esquivel made the closing remarks during which he read the letter addressed to our commander in chief. With regard to 1978 pledges the letter states: To produce 1,227 million tons of fertilizers; produce on schedule the lubricants necessary for the 1979 sugar harvest; increase and improve the goods which our production enterprises have been exporting and to expand possibilities in other exportable products; support the progress of the investment being made at the Las Tunas bottle factory and guarantee bottle export figures that are established; produce, in addition, a product for direct consumption by the population at each one of our enterprises; continue work aimed at replacing raw material importations and materials from the capitalist sector with the equivalent goods from the socialist area; intensify the search for new national resources; draft and initiate the experimental application of an action program for the conservation of energy in the ministry; exercise strict control aimed at maximum utilization of all productive equipment to prevent having unused equipment; produce with increasingly greater economic effectiveness, less cost and more productivity and quality; fulfill and improve on the quality standards established for each of the products produced by the ministry's enterprises, placing special emphasis on everything concerned with design, taste and quality of articles of domestic consumption; and continue fulfilling at the scheduled rate the resolutions of the first party congress on the economic management system.

LATERITE PLANT BEGINS OPERATIONS IN HOLGUIN PROVINCE

F1040055Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Feb 78 FL

[Text] A pilot plant to study the complete exploitation of laterite began operations today at the Maj Rene Ramos Latour enterprise in Nicaro, Holguin Province. Delivery of the plant by the mining maintenance and services enterprises took place at a political ceremony chaired by Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and the Council of State; Joel Domenech Benitez, member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the Council of ministers; Lester Rodriguez, ministers of the iron and steel machinery industry; and Miquel Cano Blanco, member of the PCC Central Committee and party first secretary in Holguin Province.

Mines and Geology Minister Manuel Cespedes; Provincial Party Bureau member Rigoberto Torres Torres; (Ivan Zavalovskiy), chief of the Soviet specialist working in Nicaro and Moa nickel plants; and other members of the central organizations of state and government attended the ceremony.

Operation of this new plant will help to recover valuable elements such as nickel, cobalt, chrome and aluminum and, moreover, to obtain purified iron tailings to facilitate their use as raw material in the iron and steel industry. The new installation is the result of the efforts by workers and technicians from several enterprises and by the iron and steel industry's Research and Projects Center.

In making the closing remarks at the political ceremony, Pedro Miret Prieto stressed the importance of the new plant of the Maj Rene Ramos Latour enterprise and emphasized that Maj Ernesto Guevara had been one of the promoters of this important project, which has inaugurated today.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON EASTERN ARMY TRAINING YEAR

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Eastern Army's Training Year Opens," published in the 3 February Latin American DAILY REPORT, page Q 11:

Only paragraph, line two should read xxx Colome Ibarra, first deputy minister of the Revolutionary. . .

BRIEFS

CUBA-USSR TRADE ROUTE--The Soviet Union's largest tanker Kafkaz has arrived in the Bahia de Nipe, Holguin Province, on its third trip to Cuba, with a cargo of 145,000 metric tons of petroleum. With the arrival of the Kafkaz, the commercial line between the Soviet port of Novorossiysk and the Bahia de Nipe is officially opened. As the mother ship, the cargo will be transferred to four tankers charged with taking the petroleum to the Nico Lopez and Hermanos Diaz refineries in Santiago de Cuba Province. The vessel is 295.5 meters long, 45 meters wide and has a depth of 25 meters. Its operation is of considerable economic advantage for the USSR merchant fleet. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2135 GMT 4 Feb 78 FL]

MARIEL BULK SUGAR TERMINAL--The bulk sugar terminal built in the port of Mariel, Havana, has begun operating. The installation cost almost 413 million pesos, and is similar to the Las Tunas Puerto Carupano Terminal, just inaugurated by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The four Pinar del Rio sugar mills and the seven Havana sugar mills will send their product to this terminal. The terminal has a loading capacity of up to 700 tons per hour. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Feb 78 FL]

CARIBBEAN AFFAIRS

CARIBBEAN COMMONWEALTH HEADS SUPPORT BELIZE

FL072120Y Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Feb 78 FL

[Text] The government of the Bahamas along with the governments of Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago have agreed to issue a statement today on the question of the independence and territorial integrity of Belize, Ed Bethel reports:

[Begin recording--Bethel] Commonwealth Caribbean prime ministers have viewed with mounting concern the inconclusive discussions between the United Kingdom Government and the government of Belize on the question on the independence and territorial integrity of Belize. The prime ministers have taken note of the recent statements by the British prime minister and the foreign secretary as well as those made by Premier Price. The prime ministers reaffirm that the inviolability and territorial integrity of Belize must be preserved, and therefore strongly object that the cession of land as the means of settling the dispute over the claim of Guatemala to part of the territory of Belize. The prime ministers, the governments and the people of the commonwealth Caribbean remain firmly committed to the principle of self-determination and to the right of the people of Belize to independence and territorial integrity with secure borders.

All Caribbean peoples holding firm to the principles enshrined in the UN Charter fully support the resolutions passed at successive meetings of the United Nations at which the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity have been overwhelmingly approved. Commonwealth heads of governments conference in 1977 also reaffirmed the commitment of the commonwealth to these self-same principles that all governments of the Caribbean have repeatedly and unequivocably set forward as being of vital importance to the peace and stability of our region. The prime ministers therefore call upon the government of the United Kingdom to continue in its efforts and full cooperation with the government of Belize and other countries in the hemisphere to bring an early and peaceful solution to the long-standing problem which has prevented the people of Belize from exercising their inalienable rights to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity. The prime ministers reiterated their beliefs that cession of land is not a just solution for that territorial integrity must be preserved. [end recording]

DOMINICA

FORMER MINISTER PARILLON QUITS RULING PARTY

FL042120Y Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 31 Jan 78 p 8 FL

[Text] Roseau, Mon--Dominica's former home affairs and health minister, Mr. Ferdinand Parillon--fired in a surprise move by Premier Patrick John last Wednesday--has linked his dismissal with a controversial land transfer deal here.

Mr. Parillon, in an interview with the NEW CHRONICLE newspaper published here today, also announced his resignation from the governing Dominica Labour Party.

Mr. Parillon was one of two government ministers sacked by Premier John. The other was former Communications and Works Minister Michael Douglas.

Mr. John said improved performance required a changed cabinet.

But Mr. Parillon said that the reasons given were misleading.

"The reason for my dismissal originates from the invitation by me for police to investigate the land transfer deal of Attorney General Leo Austin," the newspaper quoted him as saying.

(Allegations had been levelled against Mr. Austin in connection with the $2,000 land deal).

Mr. Parillon told reporters soon after the dismissal that his firing did not mark the end of the controversial deal.

"Nothing is ever settled until it is settled right, whether it is in a ministry or out of a ministry," he told newsmen then.

In announcing his resignation from the Dominica Labour Party, Mr. Parillon was quoted by the NEW CHRONICLE as saying it became effective January 27--the day he was fired.

He also said the ruling party's popularity had sunk to its lowest level yet and added that his dismissal spelt the beginning of the end of the government.

"My comrade precipitated the beginning of the fall of the Labour Party at a time when government's popularity is at its lowest," he was quoted as stating.

He also said he has resigned from the Central Water Authority, and accused government of trying to make him a scapegoat for its inefficiency in handling the civil service strike last year.

The strike dragged on for nearly 50 days with civil servants demanding back pay they said was promised.

On his own political future, Mr. Parillon said that he needed to do a lot of work in his constituency and will be playing an active part in its development.--(CANA)

JAMAICA

SENATOR SPAULDING RAPS 'SHABBY SECRET POLICE METHODS'

FL061935Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Feb 78 p 13 FL

[Text] Opposition spokesman on national security and justice, Senator Winston Spaulding, has said that "shabby secret police methods and tactics will neither solve crime nor promote justice" in Jamaica.

In a statement on Wednesday, Senator Spaulding said that the recent breaking of the office of the leader of the opposition was "merely one of a series of breaking and enterings into offices of people without any apparent motive such as robbery."

As in Mr. Seaga's case, his office had been entered on a number of occasions and documents and files obviously searched, Senator Spaulding said. This was a common complaint during the state of emergency and complaints to the competent authorities about the removal of documents from the office of JLP Attorney Abe Dabdoub, met with lethargy and indifference.

The opposition had also been unable to get from government the official policy in relation to tapping of telephones although the police had said they were not concerned with such activities, Senator Spaulding said.

Efforts to find out where Foreign Minister P.J. Patterson got information which he proclaimed in Parliament that JLP Senators Pearnel Charles and Princess Lawes and Miss Marjorie Vassell were preaching subversion only met with the response that the matter was being investigated. The commissioner of police knew nothing about the allegation.

Recalling an incident in which he said that "members of the security forces conspired with political elements to plant arms, ammunition and explosives" in Mr. Douglas Vaz's office during the last general election, Senator Spaulding said: "It is time that we close that chapter and begin a new one. With a fresh approach to national responsibilities, secret police methods and tactics will promote justice".

Harassment of the people was counter-productive, and hatching plots and afflicting the innocent could hardly help to find the untouched guilty. Too many serious matters concerning security and crime remained unanswered and the JLP intended to pursue these matters in the national interest, he said.

MANLEY VISITS SCHOOL BUILDING SITE

FL071403Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1328 GMT 7 Feb 78 FL

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has visited the place where a Polytechnical School will be built with the 273,000 Jamaican dollars found in Cuba and returned by our government. Hundreds of residents of that location [not named] cheered Manley who was accompanied by Parliament Representative Anthony Spaulding. The construction of the center was announced upon being informed of the find and return of the money to Jamaica.

MANLEY SAYS IMF PACTS SHOULD BE MADE PUBLIC

FL061930Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Feb 78 p 1 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley has proposed that all the terms and conditions of any new agreement with the International Monetary Fund should be made public.

Announcing this on Tuesday in a news release the National Executive Committee of the People's National Party said it accepted the prime minister's proposal. Making the agreement public would provide the framework within which the society could be mobilized to ensure that Jamaica achieves maximum performance within whatever guidelines may be worked out, it said.

It also accepted a proposal by party leader Manley that the leadership of Jamaica's major economic institutions such as the financial sector, the PSOJ and trade unions should be afforded the opportunity to discuss the state of the economy and the implications of the negotiations with the IMF team which is now in Jamaica. The NEC also proposed that the opposition be given a similar opportunity. The negotiations with the IMF are to start next week.

The NEC statement was issued following its special meeting at the Adventure Inn, Portmore, from January 27 to 29. Under the chairmanship of Mr. A.G.R. Hyfield, it was also attended by MPS and members of the NWU, the Women's Movement and the PNP's youth organisation.

Other decisions taken by the NEC were:

That the fundamental purpose of the PNP at this time must be full transformation to a democratic socialist party in order to carry out its historic role as the organised vanguard of the movement.

That the Jamaican economy must grow and distribute its proceeds equitably. "To do this, its systems of ownership must be controlled to ensure that they are used to the fullest and in a manner consistent with social justice."

That the party should increase its support for national liberation movements and to render national assistance to other underdeveloped countries whose governments are sincerely working to promote social justice.

That work will continue towards the integration of the Caribbean community as will efforts in the Caribbean basin to strengthen existing social and economic ties and opening up new relationships with the mainland territories.

CUBA, JAMAICA WORK ON JOINT APPROACH FOR NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

FL061730Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Feb 78 pp 1, 13 FL

[Text] Cuba and Jamaica are working out a unified approach to be pursued in the Group of 77 and in the non-aligned movement in seeking to establish a new world economic order.

This was disclosed at a news conference yesterday marking the end of four days of talks between Jamaica's Foreign Affairs Minister P.J. Patterson and Cuba's Foreign Affairs Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The conference was held at the ministry.

Mr. Patterson, who early in the press conference told reporters that Jamaica had a responsible role to play in the Group of 77 and Cuba had an equally major role to play in the non-aligned movement, said in reply to questions:

"As I see it, the non-aligned movement could play the role of a catalyst in the Group of 77 on economic issues, and there is need for the work in both bodies to proceed step by step, together and not be at variance with each other."

Speaking of the next summit meeting of the non-aligned conference to be hosted by Cuba in Havana next year, Mr. Patterson said: "In the forthcoming conference economic papers have to be presented and decisions have to be taken on them which will reflect the position of the non-aligned countries. It is our concern that nothing be done in either body which is inconsistent with our overriding objective, which is, to improve the conditions of people throughout the developing world.

"And our discussions were designed to establish what was the best method of interchange and collaboration by which the interest of the developing countries could be protected and pursued both within the non-aligned movement and within the Group of 77 at the same time."

During the talks, both ministers discussed preparations for a series of meetings of the non-aligned group. The first was a meeting of the co-ordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries to be held in Kabul, Afghanistan in April; the second was a meeting of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in Belgrade in August; and the third was the summit meeting of heads of government of non-aligned countries to be held in Havana, next year.

In addition to discussing these matters, said Mr. Patterson, the two ministers also talked about political events taking place in Africa, the Middle-East, the Caribbean and Latin America.

The second major area dealt with by the two ministers was bilateral relations between Cuba and Jamaica and possible ways of improving relations between the two countries.

Discussions embraced all the major areas of collaboration agreed on between the countries in the Joint Cuba-Jamaica Commission. These include the fields of agriculture, livestock, health, tourism, trade, agro-industry, education, language, sports, mining and geology.

Mr. Patterson said both discussed ways in which specific elements of the agreement could be implemented quickly.

Better Relations

Senor Malmierca endorsed what Mr. Patterson said, adding that the talks had not only enabled them to discuss bilateral relations and international political issues, but they had helped to further enhance relations between the two countries.

He was particularly honoured to meet Prime Minister Michael Manley to whom he extended greetings from Cuban President, Dr. Fidel Castro, and other ministers of government with whom he held discussions.

In response to questions, Sr. Malmierca mentioned the invitation extended to Jamaica to attend and take part in Cuba's year of the eleventh festival, a sports festival during this year. The event will be held from July 28 to August 5.

Senor Malmierca's team to the talks included his wife, Senora Haydee Diaz, a vice-minister in the Ministry of the Interior; Senor Ulises Estrada, vice-chief of the Dept. of the Americas of the Cuban Communist Party; Senor Carlos Amat, head of the Dept. of Latin America and the Caribbean in the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senor Fernando Flores, director of international conferences and non-alignment in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Others Present

Also sitting in at the press conference yesterday was the Cuban Ambassador to Jamaica, Sr. Ramon Pez-Ferro.

Supporting Mr. Patterson were the Hon. Arnold Bertram, minister of state with responsibility for information and culture; Mrs. Lucille Mair, Jamaica's ambassador-designate to Cuba and Mr. Louis Boothe, chief of protocol in the ministry.

Mr. Patterson leaves today for Europe and Caribbean countries where he will hold talks on matters affecting the Lome Convention, the EEC and CARICOM.

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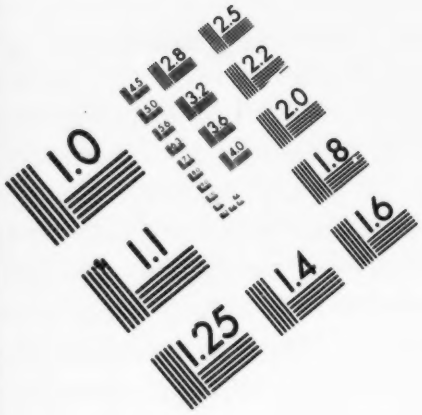

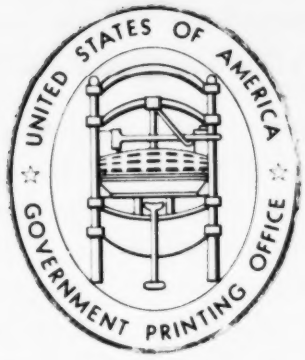

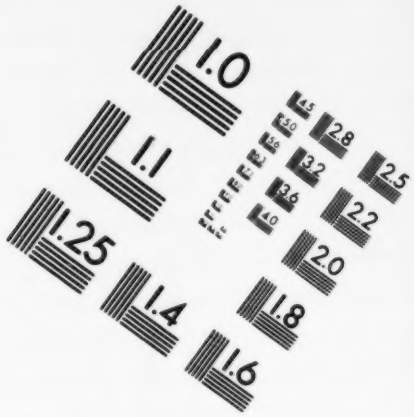

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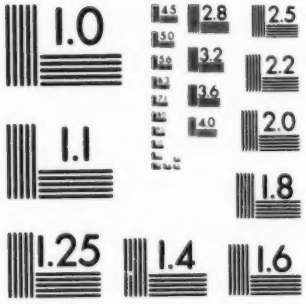

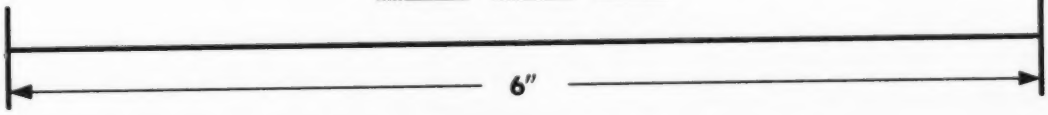

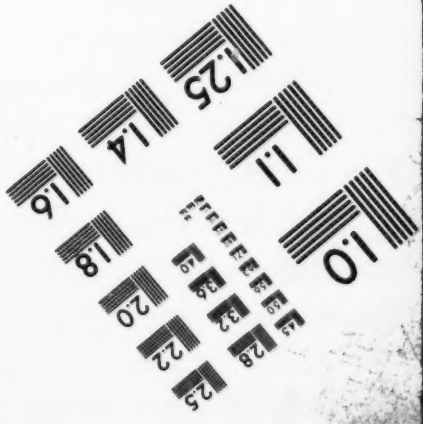

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